Monitoring Network Design, Implementation & Data Management

Jessica Lucido 11/13/2013





USGS Center for Integrated Data Analytics

Our Mission:

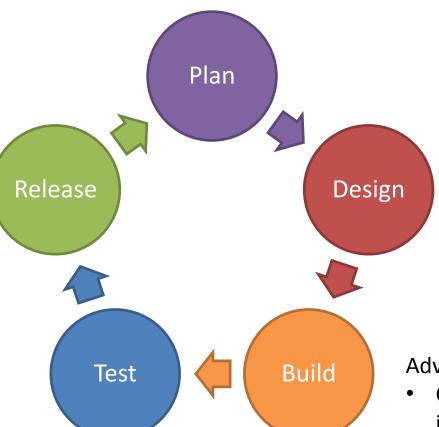
The USGS Center for Integrated Data Analytics is committed to advancing USGS science and a broader understanding of our changing world by integrating disparate data across scales and domains, improving access to data and scientific findings, and developing solutions for analysis and visualization in collaboration with domestic and global partners in order to enable a new era of scientific investigation.





Agile Project Management

Value is achieved faster due to frequent software releases.



Advantages:

- Continuous product improvement
- Short feedback cycles





Best Practices

Use Open <u>Standards</u>







Consider Your Users

Agree on Requirements & Adjust as You Go

Walk before you run!







Design, Architecture & Lessons Learned

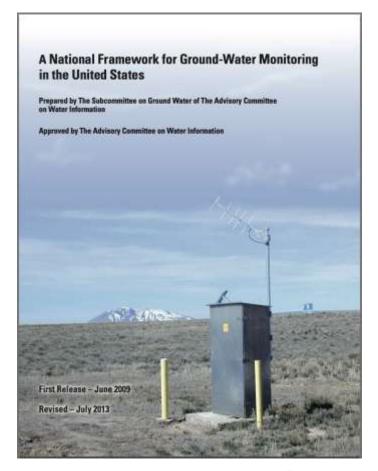
NGWMN DATA PORTAL





National Ground-Water Monitoring Network

- Collaboration-Driven
- Feasible Design
- Framework Document
- Inventory of Programs
- Guidance for Field Methods
- Guidance for Data Mgmt
- Data Elements
- Pilot Implementation





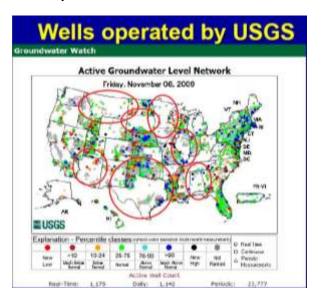




National Ground-Water Monitoring Network

Objectives:

To create a single publicly accessible, automated data portal to relay groundwater levels, groundwater quality data and associated lithology and well construction information from distributed databases through a national map interface in real-time.



Principals:

Distributed → Data stays with owner

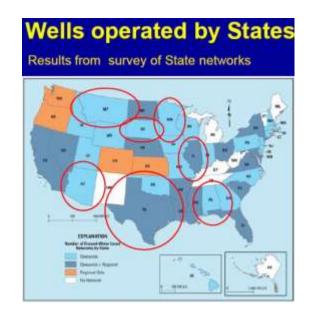
Seamless → Acts as one virtual database

Multi-access → Multiple portals, tools

Standards Based → OGC's WFS &

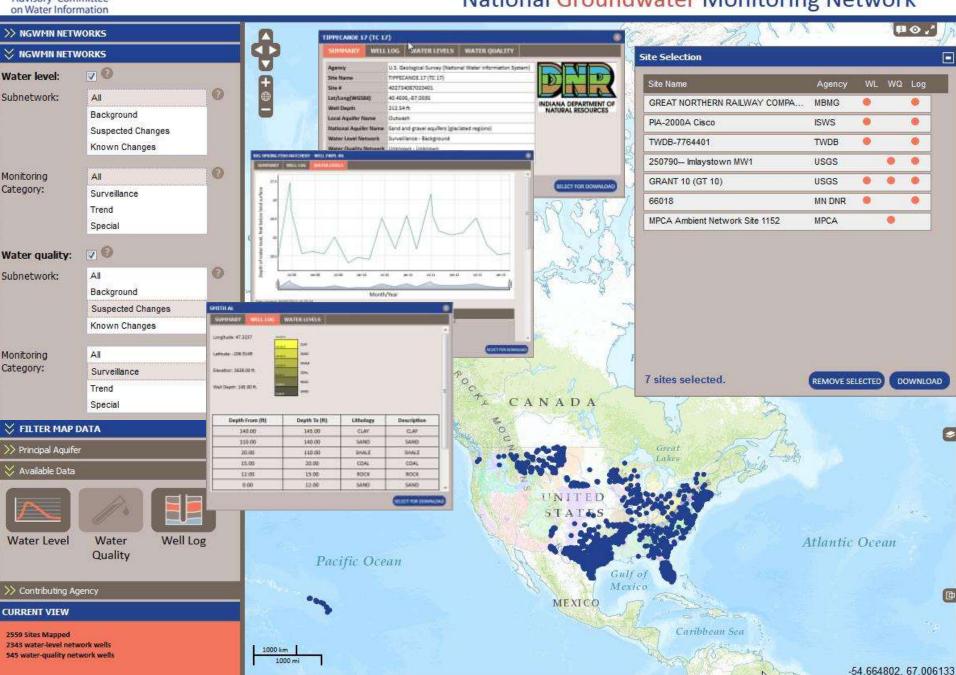
SOS, EPA's WQX, WaterML, GWML,

GeoSciML

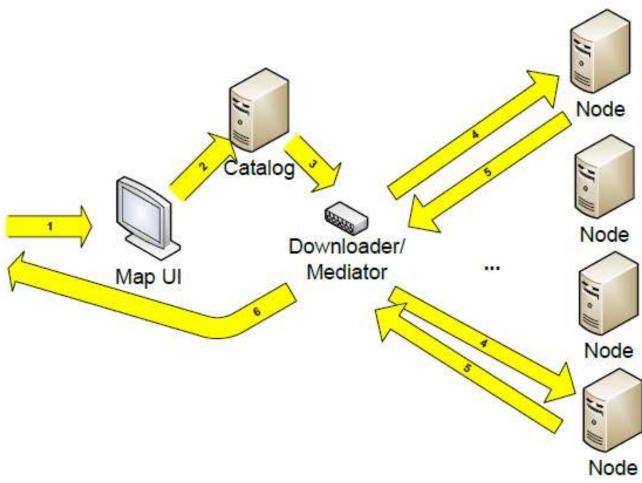




National Groundwater Monitoring Network



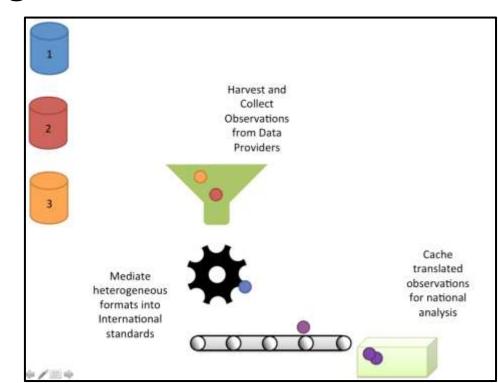
NGWMN Architecture





NGWMN Cache

- Improved: Performance, Reliability, Stability
- Enables advanced querying
- Data availability filtering
- Cache runs daily





National Ground-Water Monitoring Network

Design Specification

- 10's 100's k Sites
- Distributed data sources
- 100's Data Providers

{+} Advantages

- Data providers maintain ownership
- Stable & Reliable data
- Advanced querying capabilities
- Re-usable back end web services
- On-the-fly transformation

- Hand-picked sites
- Continuous & discrete data
- Single end-point data access

{-} Disadvantages

- Network intensive
- Processing intensive
- Potentially stale data (< 1day)
- Initial set-up for each provider



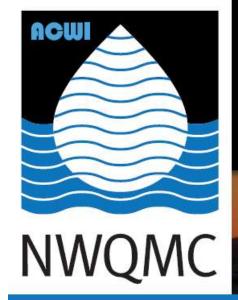


Design, Architecture & Lessons Learned

WATER QUALITY PORTAL







NATIONAL WATER QUALITY MONITORING COUNCIL



www.waterqualitydata.us



Search over 150 million water-quality data records from States, Tribal Partners, USEPA, and USGS

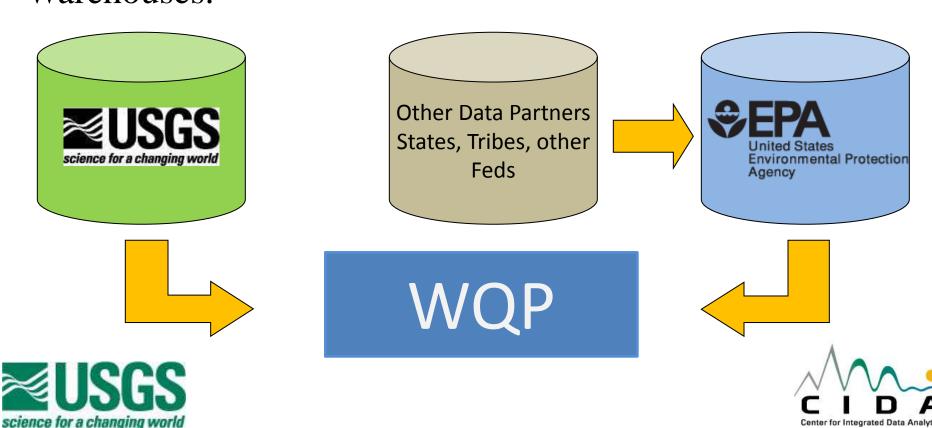




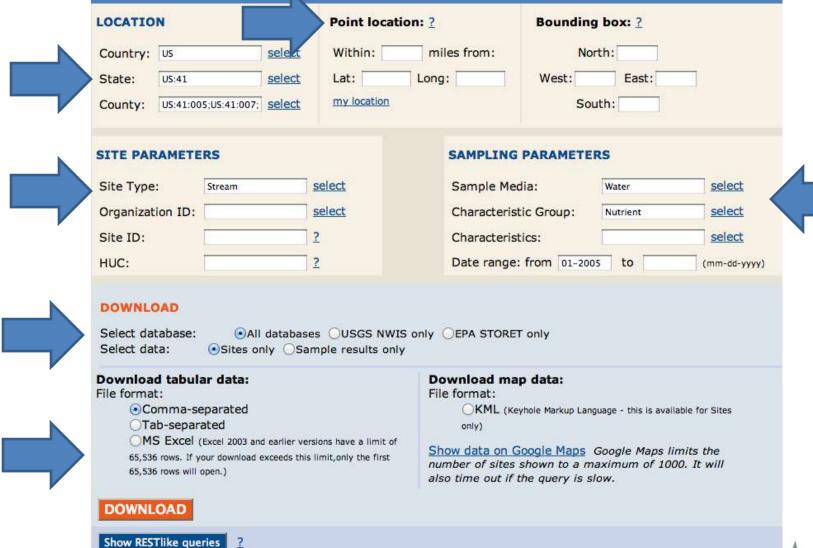


Water Quality Portal

The WQP integrates publicly available water-quality data from the USGS NWIS and the EPA STORET Data Warehouses.



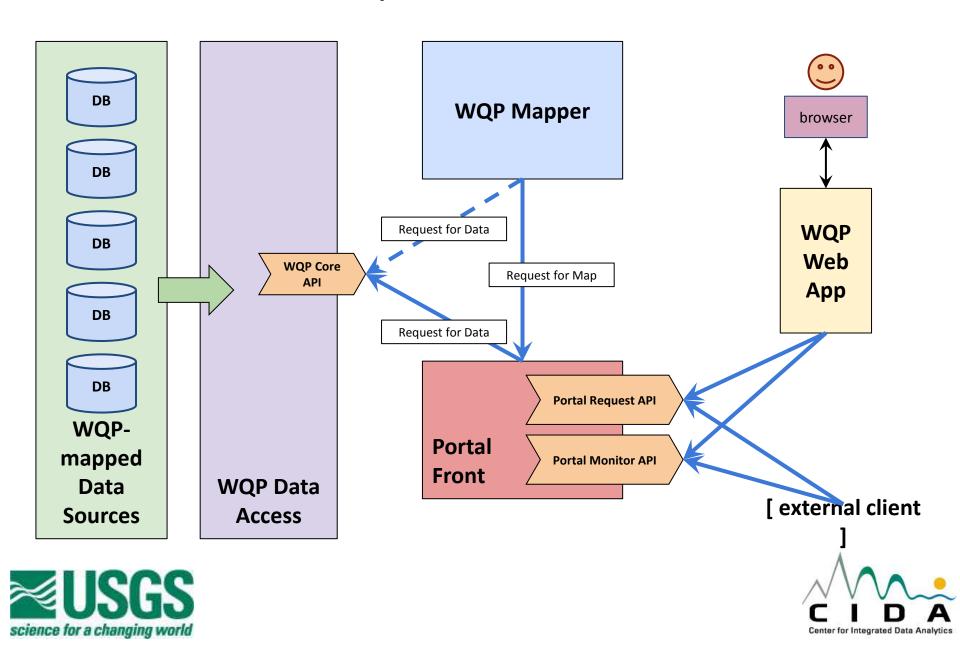
Water Quality Portal







WQP Architecture



Water Quality Portal

Design Specification

- Millions of Sites
- Distributed data sources
- < 5 Data Providers</p>

{+} Advantages

- Data providers maintain ownership
- Stable & Reliable data(?)
- Advanced querying capabilities
- Full service API

- Only discrete data
- Automatic addition of sites
- Single end-point data access

{-} Disadvantages

- Network intensive
- Data must be provided in standard format
- QA/QC is difficult





Lessons Learned

- Data Quality can be an issue
- Network intensive
- Processing intensive
- Dependence on data provider infrastructure
- Potential lag time





Design Considerations

- Grass-roots or top down approach?
- # Data Providers
- # Sites (or entities monitored)
- Who is responsible for QA/QC?
- How will metadata be managed?
- What type of data and data format(s)?
- Real-time or is a delay ok?
- How will the data be queried?





